

## THE ARGUS

Founded in the year 1851.

Entered at the postoffice at Rock Island, Ill., as second class matter under the act of March 3, 1879.

THE J. W. POTTER CO. Publishers.

Rock Island Member Associated Press. Full Leased Wire Report.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations. Official Paper of Rock Island.

New York Office—M. C. Watson, 288 Fifth Avenue, Chicago Office—A. W. Allen, 1836 People's Gas Bldg.



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1918.

## Leaving It to the Lawyers.

The average member of the county board no doubt has a number of very good reasons to advance for his reelection when his term expires, and if asked, would give them quite convincingly.

Attorneys conducting the county jail litigation, naturally, are satisfied that the case ought to be fought up and down and back and forth through the courts as long as there is anything left to buy legal ammunition with.

Nearly everyone thinks the work he is doing is necessary and that nobody else could do it as well as he. Supervisors and lawyers deserve no censure for talking for their jobs. The trouble is that, just as the former probably will convince a majority of his constituents in due time, the latter seem to be having no trouble now convincing the supervisors.

So far the county is without any definite policy respecting the new jail project. Supervisors approach the problem in its present form much after the fashion that the armies of the allies recently moved upon territory just evacuated by the Germans—with extreme circumspection, fearing mines and traps. Where there is one member of the county board willing to stake such political fortunes as the future may hold for him on a definite stand one way or the other there are a number who are not. Most of them are content to stand around and wait for a Moses to show the way.

As between the county board and the attorneys it is difficult to see where those of us who are putting up the money are going to come in.

A Chicago woman died on Christmas day while in the act of shoveling snow off the sidewalk. While the reporter did not say so likely as not there was a man in the house sitting by the fire at the time.

Sugar sales have dropped off in Indiana since restrictions were removed. Of course that has not been the case in Illinois or Rock Island. O dear, No!

## Abandoning Housing Project.

The National Housing corporation naturally is opposing the resolution now before congress providing for abrupt suspension of its activities on all projects that are not more than 75 per cent completed. This organization, which is made up of housing experts working under direction of the department of labor, has summed up arguments against the resolution in its present form and is giving them the widest possible circulation. They point to the restricted market for unfinished houses in large numbers, to the depreciation from physical causes which must inevitably result to these houses from their indefinite exposure to the elements in an unfinished state, and to the complications and losses which would result from a wholesale cancellation of contracts as sufficient argument that no such saving would result from the proposed action, but that, on the contrary, millions of dollars would be lost which, on completed buildings, might readily be salvaged.

Neither the officials of the housing corporation nor the directors of the National Housing association are advocating permanent government ownership of these houses nor a continuation of the government in the housing business. That question, they assert, is not involved in the present situation. They merely urge that any action taken by congress at this critical moment be based upon a more thorough-going investigation than has yet been accorded the matter.

Should the resolution, in the form in which it passed the senate, pass also the house, a state bordering on havoc would be created:

First, by the fact that no one yet has defined what is meant by "75 per cent complete" in the case of these houses. Does it mean that 75 per cent of the total expenditure contemplated has been made; that the building is 75 per cent under cover; that it is complete except for interior finish? This important point has not been settled.

Secondly, by the fact that unfinished houses, which would rapidly deteriorate into weather-beaten skeletons and stand indefinitely thus, would cause a depreciation of value in neighboring houses now completed or to be completed under the limitations indicated in the resolution.

Third, by the fact that public utilities—sewerage, water and lighting—which have been installed on these projects partially at the expense of the government and partially at that of the municipalities in which or near which they are located, will be rendered useless for a long period of time in all cases where a project is suspended. The cost of these utilities will fall upon the taxpayer either through the federal government or through the municipality. It will be practically impossible to salvage them to any appreciable extent, at any rate.

Fourth, by the fact that the market for unfinished houses in such numbers as the government has them on offer, is obviously restricted and that the build-

ings in all probability would have to be sold at a sacrifice—and to speculators.

Completion of the projects as contemplated now by the U. S. Housing corporation does not mean the carrying out of the extensive program outlined as a war policy. That program was immensely curtailed by the corporation of its own volition immediately upon the signing of the armistice. All work was stopped and contracts terminated wherever, in the judgment of the officials of the corporation, there would not be a peace-time demand for the houses. Millions of dollars were thereby saved by the country.

Prior to the signing of the armistice, the corporation had undertaken 89 projects in approximately 80 different cities. Construction contracts had been let on 55. Plans were completed and ready for contract on 22. Plans were in preparation on 7.

On the signing of the armistice, 55 projects were abandoned; 14 were curtailed and 20 are proceeding as planned, among them those in the three cities.

It is estimated that with 15 per cent allowed for contingencies, that portion of the work now in progress and the completion of which is advocated can be completed for a total cost of \$45,000,000—just half of the original appropriation of \$90,000,000.

Germans who have shown especial enmity toward the French are being sent from Alsace to Germany, each limited to 80 pounds of baggage. Pro-Germans in the United States would have received the same sort of treatment long ago, if the majority of Americans had their way.

## Movies First Aid for Russia.

Moving pictures may bring first aid to stricken Russia. At the request of friendly Russians of the educated classes twenty sets of views showing agricultural production, highway construction and forest work have been taken in this country by the department of agriculture for exhibition in parts of Russia that are open to Americans.

Comparatively few Russians can read, but all can understand the lesson of moving pictures. Therefore the pictures will be tried as a means of creating a desire for the development of the country and to show the methods by which it can be accomplished. Naturally views taken in the United States, the most advanced of all the nations in an agricultural sense, and the one for which the mass of Russians entertain the most friendly feeling, will be most effective.

If the proposed trip by airplane to the north pole next summer turns out well it wouldn't be surprising, in view of the advances made recently in the mechanics of flying, if some enterprising chap should file on the premises for the summer resort privilege.

No less than 2,445 books dealing with the war already have been written and the rate of output is steadily increasing. Pity the historians of the future who have to dig through them all to find the facts.

Well, anyhow one doesn't hear much these days about mumps, measles and chickenpox.

## With Other Editors

## The Coming Readjustment.

Every man in America, whether employer or employee, knows that with the signing of the peace treaty in Europe will come a readjustment in wages and prices.

Don't waste time arguing with a man who says the same conditions must continue as during the war. He is a child in intelligence.

The men in the shipyards, the mills, and the factories do not expect to get the high wage from private contracts that was handed out to them during the days when the government demanded guns and munitions of war, regardless of cost.

They know it can't be done. No man or set of men is going to operate a mill or factory at a loss for any length of time.

Some of the leading packers and merchants made egregious blunders when they announced in the newspapers the day after the armistice was published that food and clothing would stay at the same old war price, no matter if peace did come. Such announcements hurt. They are foolish and dangerous. They are foolish because they know when wages come down prices of food and clothing must drop. They are dangerous because such announcements from such leaders in business create a more anarchistic feeling, and cause more good, law abiding citizens to see red than all of the soap box orators from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore.

In this time of abnormal prices it should be clear to all that "nominal wages"—that is, the amount of money in the pay envelope—are of less importance than are what economists call "real wages," or wages measured by the purchasing power of the money received. If prices fall there is no net loss to labor in a corresponding decline of nominal wages. It is to be hoped, however, that prices will fall relatively more than wages in any readjustment in the coming time. If prices remain on the present level, or continue to mount, wages, one must assume, will not come down.

The whole question of wages, prices, and the international labor and commodities market is so complex and difficult as to demand the closest study. The nation's lawmakers have a heavy responsibility at this time, since they should deal in the best possible manner with this question as a vital part of the reconstruction problem. Meantime employers and wage workers alike are deeply concerned in averting friction by openly and considerably discussing any points of difference—and thus helping the nation to pass to a peace basis—without injustice and with no unnecessary hardship.—Union Labor Advocate.

HEALTH TALKS  
BY WILLIAM BRADY M.D.  
NOTED PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR

## Why Only the Unidentified Infection?

One of the mysteries of modern medical literature, to our biased mind, is the wilful way in which the direct cause, which is the diphtheria bacillus—although we know that predisposing causes are as essential in the case of diphtheria as in any other respiratory infection. Why can't we do this in the case of the unidentified respiratory infection—the unfortunately dubbed "cold"? We can't because (1) the old women, (2) the medical professors, and (3) the millions of mollycoddles in the community won't let us.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## Diet for Bright's Disease.

Will you please prescribe a diet for Bright's disease. Which is more essential, diet or drugs? (Z. B. H.)

Answer—There is no diet, so far as I am aware, suitable for Bright's disease indiscriminately. A diet must be carefully adjusted to the particular condition of the patient, and conditions vary within wide limitations in this disease. In a general way, the most harmful foods are meat, fish, cheese and eggs, because of the proteins in such foods. A diet largely vegetable and fruitarian is often advisable. Milk diet days each week, or skimmed milk (Karell) days are skilful if one is dropsy or high blood pressure.

## Bran the Natural Laxative.

Please publish the recipe for making bran biscuit. I find a few tablespoonsful of wheat bran each day a wonderful aid to digestion and bowel regularity, and I understand the bran can be taken as well in biscuit. (Mrs. T. G. D.)

Answer—One egg well beaten, a pinch of salt, a piece of butter size of a walnut, melted, one cupful of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of white flour and one cupful of wheat bran. Bake in gem tins.

Heart at Home  
by MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a young married woman, the mother of two children. My husband does his best working to provide well for us, but it has never been his fortune to earn more than fair wages. With the high cost of living it keeps us scraping to make ends meet.

I want to help, but having the babies to care for keeps me from doing work that other refined women do. I have said a number of times I would love to help by doing a small washing or ironing and earning a few dollars a week. I don't want to do so much. Besides there is a feeling of pride when it comes to washing.

We have subscribed 50 cents a number of times to the Red Cross and other organizations and are buying thrift stamps, war savings stamps and one bond. We want to help every cent we can spare for our country, as we do not want to be looked upon as slackers. Still we cannot spare much. I cannot see how to help.

If I could get a washing from one first class family I would be glad to do it all for our country and still it would be helping my family. Do you think there is any way I can get a washing or two from nice families and still not have the public know?

You could get washings from an employment agency or by advertising in the newspaper through a blind advertisement which does not require the disclosure of the name. It would be more satisfactory for you to take care of children when their mothers go away for a day or an evening. Get the names of various mothers and call or write to them. Do not be foolishly proud about this matter.

GIVING FOR DEMOCRACY. You could get washings from an employment agency or by advertising in the newspaper through a blind advertisement which does not require the disclosure of the name.

It would be more satisfactory for you to take care of children when their mothers go away for a day or an evening. Get the names of various mothers and call or write to them. Do not be foolishly proud about this matter.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: We are two

## Household Hints

## FOR THE BACHELOR GIRL.

A Luncheon—The following represents an attractive lunch: Flakes from codfish steak heated in a little olive oil with capers thrown in. Mashed sweet potatoes sprinkled with rice cheese melted in the oven for a minute and served in tiny ramekins with minute ham. Boston brown bread cut in squares and spread with butter and orange or grape fruit conserve. Roquefort cheese, small red apples and demi tasse coffee.

Sandwich Bites—Tiny pieces of toast, three inches long and not more than half an inch wide. Have them thin. Butter slightly and lay aside. Toss a few small pieces of tender sardines in the frying pan for a minute with bits of bacon. Remove, make a sandwich of the sardine, fish, a bacon strip, tomato, onion and the two lengths of toast. Pin together at the ends with a toothpick and lay in the oven for the bacon to heat a second longer. Send to the table, picks and all.

Individual Orange Salads—Cut large, rich, juicy oranges from California in half between the stem and seed ends and divide and loosen the pulp as for grapefruit. Dip each bit of the flesh in mayonnaise and return to its place. A little of the sauce on top and some ground nut meats sifted over. Serve with thin sandwiches of home-made white bread spread with rich salted butter. Hot chocolate.

## GOOD TO EAT.

Spaghetti and Sauce—Boil a half a pound of small-sized spaghetti in four times as much water.

girls who go with boys who often take us to dances and refuse to dance with us and will give no reason why they do not. Shall we turn them down?

## CLUB AND SHORTIE.

Do not go to dances with them when you know how they act. If you like the boys you might accept other invitations from them.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am awfully worried over something I have done. I was engaged to a very dear boy in France and I got worried over a little matter and I wrote him, asking to break our engagement. Now I am sorry. I haven't received any answer from him yet.

Should I write him another letter and tell him I did not mean it, or wait until I hear from him?

## LOVER'S LEAP.

You must use your best judgment in this matter if you expect to have the outcome satisfactory. Did you have a good reason to break your engagement? If you did, wait until the man returns and asks your forgiveness before you renew your engagement. He will respect you more if you show resentment over an injury than if you accept it without an apology from him. In case you broke your engagement without the young man's doing anything to deserve it, you should write to him now. Be very sure of your love before you renew your engagement.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: Is it proper to stop out in front of the house when returning from an automobile ride and sit there with the boy before going into the house?

You should not arrive home in the machine upon arriving home. Say good-night to the boy and go into the house yourself, or invite the boy in, too, if it is early in the evening.

When he took Bianca to the house where a woman waited to serve the helpers, the girl threw out her arms with a sudden joyous gesture.

"Oh! this is good," she cried, "it is home, again."

The next morning she found herself singing as she caught the ripe grapes from their vines.

"You are doing fine," he said. "I was Toni's voice. At last he had come, and she was looking down upon her. Some shyness in the man's bearing brought to the girl new confidence in herself.

"I love it all," she said and drew in breaths of the clear air. "Even the little house that is my home!" asked Toni eagerly.

Bianca nodded. "If it had white curtains in the windows," she said, "an' a flower peeping out between, it would then be like my own home across the seas."

"Do you think," asked Toni haltingly, "that you could put those curtains there an' make it your home, mebbe, Bianca? I know you little while, but Oh! I love you much. So much I want you, be my wife Bianca."

Swiftly, the girl bent again to her work, the dark eyes flashed a glance of promise.

"By an' by," murmured Bianca, "sometime, I tell you."

## MENU HINT.

Breakfast. Fruit. Mush of Rolled Oats and Cornmeal. Brown Bread. Milk Toast. Coffee. Luncheon. Vegetable Soup. Baked Macaroni. Muffins. Butter. Tea. Dinner. Casserole of Lamb. Sweet Pickles. Marbled Potatoes. Creamed Onions. Celery Salad. Bread. Ice-Cream. Coffee.

## The Daily Short Story

## BIANCA'S FORTUNE.

By Agnes S. Brogan.

Bianca sat on the steps of the tenement, gazing with somber eyes at the cheerless scene about her. Everywhere in the dingy gardens of houses all built alike children swarmed—was, uncared for, children. It was not strange that they should be wan, breathing constantly the smoky atmosphere of the factories' vicinity, neither had their working mothers much time to devote to their welfare.

And as Bianca sat, she was picturing in her mind's eye the glory of the vine-clad hills of her native land, the dark-skinned happy children who had played there. Bianca saw, too, the one-roomed cottage nestling among all the fragrant green, which had been her home.

What was it to tend growing things all day in a garden? The tiny house overgrown with vines should go—for grandmother had already lived more years than Bianca could count—well, then she would cross the great ocean with the money which she saved each day for that purpose, and there where gold might be found for the asking, Bianca would make for herself a fortune. When she came back to the sunny land, for always there was the thought of coming back, it would be as a great lady, with jewels shining in her hair.

So it happened that Bianca passed the tiny house over to a friend who wished it, and with just a sigh of regret for the grandmother who now was gone, the girl began the long journey.

In her cot at night the weary girl dreamed of that vine-covered hillside and the white-curtained home which now seemed like heaven.

"If she could only get back," tears of longing filled her eyes, and the pain that was yearning grew and deepened round her heart. And then one day, when the first breath of autumn fell, she was awakened by a knock. Bianca, seated upon the lowest porch step, heard two men discussing an advertisement in the evening paper.

"What you know about it?" said one, "that's Toni, who wants grape pickers on his farm. Just a few years ago, Toni, he asked 'Bianca' and worked the place; he like it, he make money an' buy it. Now, Toni, he hire people himself."

"Girls to pick grapes," read the man, "earn good money."

Suddenly Bianca leaned forward. "Girls?" she asked, "Bianca, mean me? Could I go there?—earn money, too? Or is it Italy, this Toni's farm, an' must one cross the ocean?"

"No, Bianca," one replied, "just a little way out, about forty miles. Tell you," he glanced at the girl's white face, "you go, Bianca. That be good thing for you. I go with you, buy ticket, put you on car."

And glowing, her breath coming fast at the more thought of green fields and blue sky, Bianca went. The chattering girls on the train perplexed her, she felt very shabby beside their flower-trimmed hats and bright dresses.

When the tall young man of the vineyard drove down to the country station to meet his helpers, he glanced single out at once the neatly-clad girl with her sorrow-appealing eyes.

"You meeb," he asked, "ever pick the grapes before?"

And Bianca's eyes filled with homesick tears.

"Successful Toni helped her to the seat beside his own in the long wagon."

"I know how you feel," he said as they rode along.

Grateful she looked up, attracted by the sympathy in his voice.

"With me it was like that, too," said Toni. "I came to the factory. I couldn't stay. Wanted to see the sun shining over green hills. Wanted sheep there, too," he laughed, "an' even goats. Now, I got 'em all; I work hard, I own a farm. An' it's better, you'll see, better than Italy."

When he took Bianca to the house where a woman waited to serve the helpers, the girl threw out her arms with a sudden joyous gesture.

"Oh! this is good," she cried, "it is home, again."

The next morning she found herself singing as she caught the ripe grapes from their vines.

"You are doing fine," he said. "I was Toni's voice. At last he had come, and she was looking down upon her. Some shyness in the man's bearing brought to the girl new confidence in herself.

"I love it all," she said and drew in breaths of the clear air. "Even the little house that is my home!" asked Toni eagerly.

## The Roll of Honor

Washington, Dec. 26.—The casualty list made public today by the war department has a total of 4,302 names.

## (SECTION ONE.)

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces: Wounded severely, 253; wounded, degree undetermined, 1,035; wounded slightly, 870. Total, 2,158.

## Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS: Francis L. Miller, Pontiac, Ill. Leonard P. Holden, Elgin, Ill. SERGEANTS: Thomas M. Cadden, Benton, Ill. Frank C. Krutz, Chicago. PRIVATE: Delmer D. Williamson, Randolph, Iowa. Charles E. Ginger, Sutherland, Iowa.

## Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

CAPTAIN: Philip J. Seivon, Chicago. LIEUTENANT: Virgil E. Code, Chicago. SERGEANT: Stanley J. Imber, Chicago. CORPORALS: John J. Fitzpatrick, Campus, Ill. Michael J. Donlin, Chicago. Argus Frutsky, Savannah, Ill. George H. Reed, DeKalb, Ill. Clarence Wood, Watseka, Ill. PRIVATE: RAY E. GRAPENGETTER, 1535 Rockingham road, Davenport, Rockford, Rock, Rapids, Iowa.

Roscoe L. Shepherd, Danville, Ill. Mike Banis, East St. Louis, Ill. Louis, Ill. Frank J. Ford, Ray, Ill. Henry J. Gravelle, Chatsworth, Ill. John R. Atherton, Lanark, Ill. Ollie Barris, Birds, Ill. Edward W. Dobracki, Chicago. Elmer Knackmuss, West Salem, Ill. Leroy S. Vanderhorst, Melcher, Iowa.

John C. Click, Macedonia, Ill. William A. Graham, Chicago. John W. Hall, Rockford, Iowa. Fred Lackey, Cave in Rock, Ill. Francis J. Manley, Utica, Ill. Anthony P. Otto, Chicago. Harry Schneider, Woodstock, Ill. Charles P. Gassman, Chicago. William J. Henry, Chicago. Robert D. Imbrogno, Melrose Park, Ill. Henry Polzin, Big Foot Prairie, Iowa.

William H. Pottinger, Prescott, Iowa. Carl H. Wilson, Eldorado, Ill. James Chiara, Eldorado. Ben Frank Chowning, Brighton, Ill. Alexander Lapinski, Chicago. Antonio Dimio, Chicago Heights, Ill. Ed L. Hansen, Forest City, Iowa. Fred W. Kropka, Decatur, Ill. James S. McCauley, Winterset, Iowa.

Franklin M. McCabe, Seymour, Iowa. Samuel A. Miller, Anita, Iowa. Joseph Shetsky, Chicago. Ralph Candray, Chicago. Wilbert P. Finerty, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Grover C. Her, Altam, Ill. John R. Rediger, Meadows, Ill. Fred Ries, Charles City, Iowa. Soren D. Sorensen, Chicago. Robert F. Weldenaar, Chicago. Charles Yonkus, East St. Louis, Ill.

Conrad A. Black, Chicago, Ill. Henry Hinneberg, Jr., Palatine, Ill. Frank Elmer Jacobson, Rockford, Ill. Charles Marino, Chicago. Anthony J. Jickio, Chicago. Reinhardt F. Winters, Milford, Iowa.

Herman H. Erdman, Chicago. Samuel G. Erwin, Polaski, Ill. William A. Fine, Chicago. Edward L. Harris, Franford, Ill. Eugene Jacob Berge, Highland, Ill. Ivan D. Ide, Genoa, Ill. Joseph R. Kudlata, Chicago. Paskal McKinzie, Morrison, Ill. Walter J. Meyer, Claremont, Iowa.

Charley Perry, Sumner, Ill. Milton E. Raditz, Chicago. Stanley J. Stachorwisk, Chicago. Roy T. White, Chicago. Benjamin Yonkers, Chicago. Ludvig Larson, Wauken, Iowa. Joseph Lavacari, Chicago. Carson F. Schene, Rochelle, Ill. William P. Senesac, Bourbonnais, Ill.

William J. Tompkins, Clinton, Iowa. Andrew W. Vanzante, Pella, Iowa. Loy O. Whitaker, Hettick, Ill. Walter Rickett, Naperville, Ill. Benjamin H. Vanzandt, Eldora, Iowa.

William H. Carb, Genoa, Ill. Angelus E. Chures, Chicago. Theodore Gomp, Rockford, Ill. Audie L. Cox, Xenia, Ill. John D. Baker, Sumner, Ill. Theodore L. Bosgra, Chicago. James Cogswell, Louisville, Ill. John W. Haslett, Moline, Ill. Emory C. Hendrickson, Chicago. Clay C. Hevener, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Anthony Milton Huberty, Chicago. August McDonald, Sumner, Ill. Ellsworth B. Menk, Staunton, Ill. George F. Robinson, Des Plaines, Ill. William Baldwin, Olney, Ill. Stanley Gask, Chicago. Lawrence E. Hettrick, Belvidere, Ill.

David Marino, Chicago. Thaddeus Nowak, Cicero, Ill. Constantine P. Prevols, Chicago. Frank Sosnowski, Chicago. Lyle J. Vanness, Shirland, Ill. Mike Krotick, Chicago. Henry F. Mantoueff, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Joseph Moser, Elgin, Ill. Frank L. Porter, Patoka, Ill. Emil F. Redding, Evanston, Ill. Fred W. Ziegler, Chicago. William C. Aherns, Chicago. Marion H. Bates, Oakland, Iowa. Cecil Buford, MeLenn, Ill. William P. Joyce, Chicago. Herbert M. Nelson, Humboldt, Iowa.

William H. Carb, Genoa, Ill. Angelus E. Chures, Chicago. Theodore Gomp, Rockford, Ill. Audie L. Cox, Xenia, Ill. John D. Baker, Sumner, Ill. Theodore L. Bosgra, Chicago. James Cogswell, Louisville, Ill. John W. Haslett, Moline, Ill. Emory C. Hendrickson, Chicago. Clay C. Hevener, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Anthony Milton Huberty, Chicago. August McDonald, Sumner, Ill. Ellsworth B. Menk, Staunton, Ill. George F. Robinson, Des Plaines, Ill. William Baldwin, Olney, Ill. Stanley Gask, Chicago. Lawrence E. Hettrick, Belvidere, Ill.

David Marino, Chicago. Thaddeus Nowak, Cicero, Ill. Constantine P. Prevols, Chicago. Frank Sosnowski, Chicago. Lyle J. Vanness, Shirland, Ill. Mike Krotick, Chicago. Henry F. Mantoueff, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Joseph Moser, Elgin, Ill. Frank L. Porter, Patoka, Ill. Emil F. Redding, Evanston, Ill. Fred W. Ziegler, Chicago. William C. Aherns, Chicago. Marion H. Bates, Oakland, Iowa. Cecil Buford, MeLenn, Ill. William P. Joyce, Chicago. Herbert M. Nelson, Humboldt, Iowa.

William H. Carb, Genoa, Ill. Angelus E. Chures, Chicago. Theodore Gomp, Rockford, Ill. Audie L. Cox, Xenia, Ill. John D. Baker, Sumner, Ill. Theodore L. Bosgra, Chicago. James Cogswell, Louisville, Ill. John W. Haslett, Moline, Ill. Emory C. Hendrickson, Chicago. Clay C. Hevener, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Anthony Milton Huberty, Chicago. August McDonald, Sumner, Ill. Ellsworth B. Menk, Staunton, Ill. George F. Robinson, Des Plaines, Ill. William Baldwin, Olney, Ill. Stanley Gask, Chicago. Lawrence E. Hettrick, Belvidere, Ill.

David Marino, Chicago. Thaddeus Nowak, Cicero, Ill. Constantine P. Prevols, Chicago. Frank Sosnowski, Chicago. Lyle J. Vanness, Shirland, Ill. Mike Krotick, Chicago. Henry F. Mantoueff, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Joseph Moser, Elgin, Ill. Frank L. Porter, Patoka, Ill. Emil F. Redding, Evanston, Ill. Fred W. Ziegler, Chicago. William C. Aherns, Chicago. Marion H. Bates, Oakland, Iowa. Cecil Buford, MeLenn, Ill. William P. Joyce, Chicago. Herbert M. Nelson, Humboldt, Iowa.

William H. Carb, Genoa, Ill. Angelus E. Chures, Chicago. Theodore Gomp, Rockford, Ill. Audie L. Cox, Xenia, Ill. John D. Baker, Sumner, Ill. Theodore L. Bosgra, Chicago. James Cogswell, Louisville, Ill. John W. Haslett, Moline, Ill. Emory C. Hendrickson, Chicago. Clay C. Hevener, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Anthony Milton Huberty, Chicago. August McDonald, Sumner, Ill. Ellsworth B. Menk, Staunton, Ill. George F. Robinson, Des Plaines, Ill. William Baldwin, Olney, Ill. Stanley Gask, Chicago. Lawrence E. Hettrick, Belvidere, Ill.

David Marino, Chicago. Thaddeus Nowak, Cicero, Ill. Constantine P. Prevols, Chicago. Frank Sosnowski, Chicago. Lyle J. Vanness, Shirland, Ill. Mike Krotick, Chicago. Henry F. Mantoueff, Storm Lake, Iowa.</